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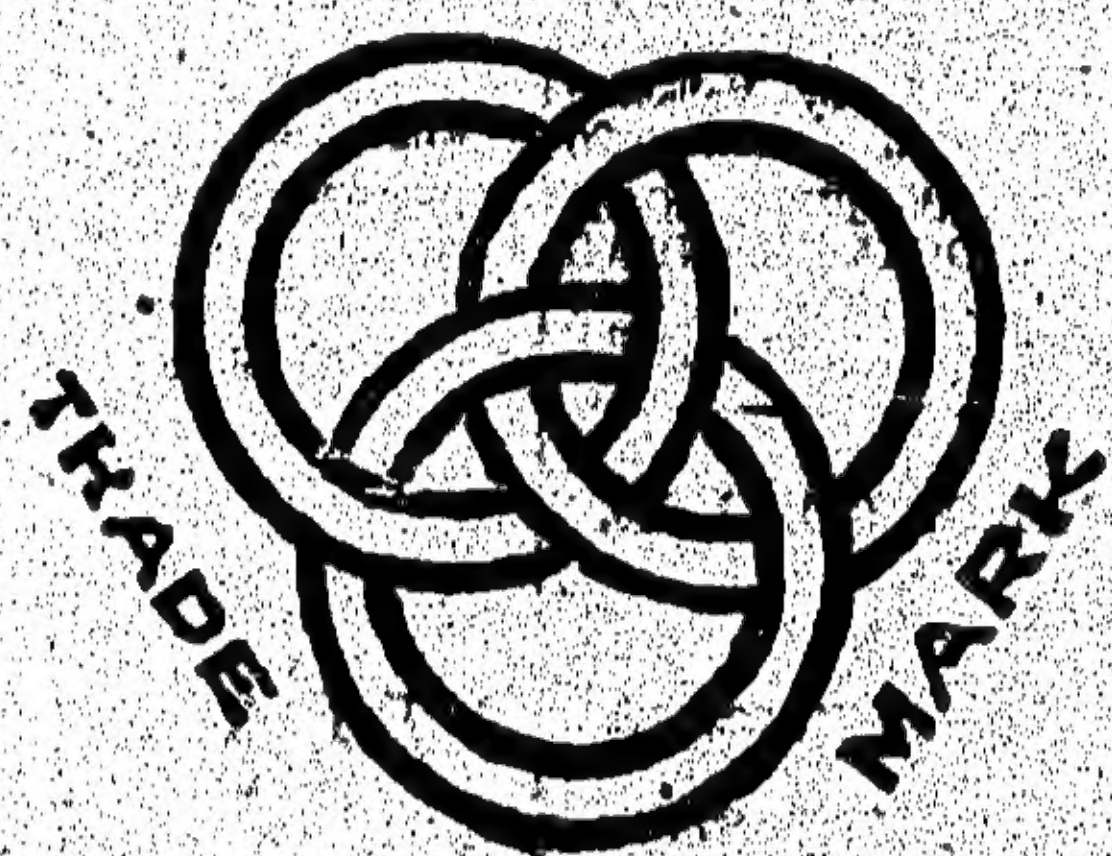
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[28-3]

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[103]

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SMOKING MIXTURE.

To a wider circle of smokers, we have decided to offer 8 ozs. of this splendid Tobacco packed in a highly serviceable Glass Humidor for \$2.60, which is the price of 8 ozs. of this Tobacco alone.

As the number of these Humidors is limited you should

SECURE ONE AT ONCE.

It will keep your Tobacco fresh during the damp weather.

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Messrs. HONGKONG CIGAR STORE.
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[317]

CANTON NEWS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, February 19th.
B.A.T. CO.'S CHINESE NEW YEAR DINNER.
The British-American Tobacco Company in Canton gave a Chinese New Year dinner at the Roof Garden of Sincere's on the New Bund on the evening of the 18th instant. The guests included the representative of the Civil Governor (Mr. Lam Che Fung), the British Vice-Consul (Mr. Pratt), the Native Customs Commissioner (Mr. C. A. McAllum) and several other foreigners, some of the leading Chinese merchants, the editors of various Chinese papers in Canton, the whole company numbering nearly 200. After the repast there was a cinematograph entertainment. The gathering dispersed at about 1 a.m.

THE YUNNAN COMMISSIONERS.

The local Governors have received a telegram from President Li Yuan-hung, inviting them to send the two Yunnan Commissioners, Chang Noyit and Fong Shing-chow, who are now staying in Canton, to Peking, as the President has the intention to appoint them to important positions. The soldiers under their control will be handed over to some other command nominated by the President.

NEW MARKET.

This city has long been in need of a public market. In recognition of this, Mr. Shun-chuen, Chief of Police, has recently allocated a site at Wei Ngai Street, Old City, for a market, and the construction work commenced yesterday.

PROHIBITION OF BEGGING.

Beggars can be seen everywhere in Canton lying along the streets, and it is a disgrace to the country. The Civil Governor has, therefore, instructed all Police Stations to clear the streets of these people, who will be dealt with severely if they defy the order.

RAILWAY POLICE STRIKE.

Owing to the alleged ill-treatment which they have received from Mr. Sami, Chief Inspector of Police of the Canton-Samshui Railway, the policemen have all refused to attend duty and the line is without protection. The Committee of the Railway reported the matter to the Ministry of Communications, and the Civil Governor was instructed to make inquiries in connection with the trouble. The Civil Governor has now replied to the Ministry of Communications that everything is settled and the Chief Inspector, Mr. Sami, has been discharged.

VISIT OF HONGKONG'S GOVERNOR.

The Governor of Hongkong arrived here on the morning of the 18th instant and the Police received authoritative instructions to afford him protection. It is reported that His Excellency's visit relates to the political situation.

The local Governors recently received a telegram from Peking reminding them that the prohibition of gambling in Canton was only allowed to be postponed for three months and this term has now expired. The local Governors have replied that, owing to lack of funds, they are really not yet in a position to prohibit gambling and they ask for another year's grace, by which time they hope the financial position will be easier.

THE CANTON THEATRES' PETITION.

The petition tendered by the theatres in Canton asking the local Government to cancel the new early closing regulation has been refused.

EXAMINATION OF PRIVATE TEACHERS.

On the 12th instant, an examination was held of teachers of all private schools in Fatsan. The number who attended was over 300. The examination was carried out very strictly and, strange to say, a great number of the candidates showed a deficient knowledge of mathematics.

BRITISH FROM BAGDAD.

IN CONSTANTINOPLE AND ALLOWED TO MOVE ABOUT FREELY.

All the British civilians and ladies who were removed by the Turks from Bagdad are at Constantinople, and apparently are being well treated. They are not interned, Reuters Agency learns, but are allowed to move about the city.

We have reached London from Bagdad that the American Consul there died of typhoid in November. Some persons who succeeded in getting away from Bagdad report that there were a lot of Germans in the place, which was quiet. Money and food were very scarce.

CHINESE NEWS.

GOVERNOR OF KWANGTUNG.

The Government has sent Mr. Li Kai-hsin of Kwangtung on a mission. It is said that Mr. Li may be appointed Governor of Kwangtung, and the present Governor, Chu Ching-lan, may be transferred to Shantung, as the Tuchen of Shantung desires to be relieved of his additional post of Civil Governor. Mr. Li Kai-hsin has been Governor of Kwangtung once before—Peking Ex.

THE KWANGTUNG LOAN.

Governor Chu Ching-lan of Kwangtung has contracted a loan of \$3,000,000 from a Netherlands merchant. Acting under orders of the Ministry of Finance, he has contracted a second loan amounting to \$4,000,000. Both these loans have been sanctioned by the Kwangtung Provincial Assembly. The said Netherlands merchant is now at Shanghai. It is reported that he will be back in Canton on Feb. 23rd. Soon after his arrival in Canton, he will arrange for the handing over of the loan proceeds to Governor Chu. It is understood that the second loan of \$4,000,000 is for the use of the Ministry of Finance—Peking Ex.

THE DEVIL IN PEKING.

An interesting survival in demonolatry is just brought to notice by a memorial submitted to the Board of Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs by the Chief Priest of the Lama Temple in Peking. The Memorial states that it has been customary for many years (since the advent of the Manchus, as a matter of fact, though the memorial does not put it thus way) to hold a devil dance at this temple on the 30th of the first moon of the Lunar Year, and he requests that the usual permission be granted for the celebration of this interesting event. The Board has decided to give the devil his due.

CONSCRIPTION PROPOSALS.

President Li Yuan-hung and the Prime Minister, General Tuan Chi-jui, have recently held a conference to discuss the conscription programme which China intended to carry out last year. They agreed on the idea of dividing the country into several districts and gradually introducing the conscription system. The plan is to divide China into six conscription districts: Chihli, Fengtien, Lirin, Hailu, and Shantung will constitute the first conscription district; Kiangsu, Anhwei, Chekiang, Fukien and Kiangsi will form the second district; Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Yunnan and Kweichow will form the third district; Honan, Shansi, Hupen and Hunan will constitute the fourth district; Szechuen, Szechuan, Kansu, and Sinkiang will form the fifth district; and Jehol, Chahar and Suiyu will form the sixth conscription district.

The original plan to divide the country into three grand districts, North, South and Centro, has been abandoned.—Peking Daily News.

CHINESE INDEMNITY SEQUELS.

In 1910 China sent to the United States picked students to be educated with the funds repaid to China by the United States as an excess payment on indemnity account. The Bulletin of Williston Seminary has brought down to date the records of ten of them. Their quality may be indicated by the fact that the ten took five first prizes and five second prizes in scholarship, being all that were offered in that year. After that they scattered among several colleges and universities, where several of them continued their meteoric record. One of them is now a Commissioner of Agriculture in a province of China and director of a school of agriculture. Two are professors in the Peking University and the Hydraulic Engineering College at Nanking. Another has finished his studies in submarine and warship designing, and is now on his way to China to practice what he has learned. Another who took the same course is now in the Chinese Ministry of Marine. Several occupy positions of opportunity and responsibility in American chemical and oil concerns of the first grade, with the intention of ultimately teaching their countrymen the secrets of industrial chemistry. One was a home mentally deranged by the severity of his studies.

The reaction of American instruction upon the Chinese intellect is surely remarkable. Nor is the international significance unimportant. The original impression upon China of a course of conduct which seemed to the United States simple equity has certainly been deepened by the results of the use to which China put the money. She spent it and has 't back with interest. The same is true of the United States. Not only have the funds repaid gone to the support of our educational institutions, they will continue to return increase so long as these remarkable young Chinamen are influential in the affairs of their country, either officially or commercially. In the background there may lurk some disquiet about the "yellow peril." It requires fortitude of thought to consider the competition of China when it fully responds to the light of Western culture. These Chinese studied with the same zest that our students play football. If they "carry on" there will be grim sport in competing against them. However, it is only to borrow trouble.—The New York Times.

GERMANY AND PEACE.

HOPE IN THE NEW SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN.

In Germany there is no distinction between politics and war, and if the director of Germany's policy (for this time the object of this rivals Bethmann-Hollweg unmistakably is) offers peace, it is because peace is in Germany's military interest, or (what comes to the same thing) in her political interest. Bethmann-Hollweg is working very closely with Hindenburg, and the warmth of his references to Hindenburg's strategy will not have escaped notice. Let us then try to look at the matter through their spectacles. Why does he propose peace here and now?

His own answer to that question is that the defeat of Roumania has proved that Germany cannot be beaten. She is in so strong a position that she can afford to think of humanity; no one can say now that an offer of peace is a sign of weakness. That is the sum and substance of his speech, and in one stroke he has put his main point before us. He has given an account of the German military position which is extravagantly sanguine. But the Chancellor, as men in his position always will, proves too much. If his description of the military situation were literally true, it would be his duty as a German to keep on a little longer and let the fruits of so imposing and beautiful a tree ripen. Germany does not do this for the sake of humanity at large, but only for German humanity. What, then, are the facts behind the speech?

"BRILLIANT BUT WITHOUT PROSPECTS." They are these. Three months ago Germany believed that she was about to lose the war. A little extra pressure in the Carpathians, a wiser direction of Roumania's armies, a more powerful Allied advance from Salonika, a little more persistence in the west and Germany might have been able to save Hungary. That danger has been averted for the present. But what of the future? The military situation of Germany now, at this time last year, is "brilliant, but without prospects." In a similar situation last year Germany sought to cut the knot by attacking Verdun. She will not turn west again. Where, then, is she to turn with the hope of gaining results as decisive as those which the breaking of the French line at Verdun would have given her? Against Russia? But the old arguments for a drive through Riga and Odessa have lost a good deal of their force. A campaign against Petrograd or against Moscow, if it were successful, might give Russia a "knock-out blow," but not certainly, and in the meantime the whole burden of Balkan defenses would be thrown on Bulgaria and Turkey. Then came the next German effort to be against Salonika. Even that blow could be parried, and if the Allies were driven to retire, the efforts might be shifted further east in a way that Turkey would not like, especially if the striking forces of Germany were deeply engaged in Russia and the attacks on the west were being driven home. The odds are that even if Germany did well she would have an exceedingly anxious time. Nor would even the decisive defeat of Russia drive England from her position in the East. Nothing could do that but a successful campaign against Egypt, which Turkey has not the men to carry out and Germany could not dream of undertaking until Russia is negligible. The German military position is brilliant compared with what it was three months ago; but it has no prospects except of hazardous and possibly sterile campaigns.

And now for a moment let us look at the political arguments as they present themselves to the Chancellor's mind. We talk of Turkey as though it were already a German province, but it must not be forgotten that all this time the Turk, or at any rate his Government, thinks that he is using Germany. If Russia and England were decisively beaten in the east, Germany would become such a menace to Turkey that the latter would turn to them for protection. Paradoxical though it may sound, it would actually be in Germany's political interest in the east that Turkey should have a guarantee against both of us against Russia, for being in possession of Armenia, against us for being in possession of Egypt, perhaps an enlarged Egypt, because only under such conditions can Germany hope to carry out her designs against Turkey and the east without another war. These arguments no doubt would not avail against Germany's military interests, but they are strong enough to make her look with some distrust on an extension of her campaigns in Turkey. She cannot see where they would end. And all the time the British blockade would be going on, and whatever else may be said of the blockade it does mean exclusion of the German shipping from three-fourths of the surface of the globe. When we reckon up territorial gains and losses we should not forget that fact.

THE SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN AND THE UNLUXURIOUS WATERS.

For this reason Germany looks with more hope, so far as this country is concerned, for results to their submarine campaign than to campaigns in Asia. But here the difficulty is with the United States, and whatever the extremists in the German press may say to the contrary, it may be taken as an axiom of German policy not to push matters to an open breach with America. The time, however, might come when the Chancellor might not be able to resist the movement for sinking anything and everything.

And therefore he is anxious to collect what neutral sympathy he can by offering terms now. Another reason that is strong in the Chancellor's mind is the internal state of Germany. Further, it must be remembered that the strength of the Allied Powers is not that of its strongest member, but of its weakest.

(Continued on foot of next column.)

FORESTRY IN CHINA.

PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE.

President Li has issued the following Mandate: "Since the benefits of forestry are closely related to the livelihood and public peace of the people, it is of great importance. Recently on account of the lack of attention to forestry, floods and drought have been of frequent occurrence. Immediate and effective measures should therefore be taken to remedy the evil. The Forestry Law, the Detailed Regulations governing the enforcement of the said law, and the regulations governing the encouragement of afforestation, have been promulgated. While the duty of encouragement and protection lies with the Government, the people must be depended upon for enterprise. The plan, drawn up by the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce respecting the encouragement of village afforestation and associations of forestry, has been submitted for approval and is reliable and practicable. The said Ministry is hereby ordered to notify the provinces and hold the local officials responsible for diligently advising the people effectively to carry out the plan with the view that real results will be secured and inexhaustible benefits received. This is my great hope."

LABOUR FOR MORE SHIP-BUILDING.

A NEW ORGANIZEE.

Mr. Lynden Macasey, K.C., has been appointed by Sir Edward Carson to assist the Admiralty in the organization of labour for shipbuilding. Mr. Lynden Macasey has had unique experience of the problem of organizing labour in the shipbuilding and allied trades. From the beginning of the war until October, 1916, he acted as arbitrator for the Board of Trade in the principal wages and other disputes on the Clyde and the Tyne. Towards the end of that year he conducted an inquiry on behalf of the Government into the grievances of the men on the Clyde. In the following January he became Chairman of the Government Commission for the dilution of labour on the Clyde. There for the first time women labour was introduced into the engineering works, and to-day there are about 18,000 women in the engineering and shipyard establishments on the Clyde. In June, 1916, he was appointed chairman of a Dilution Commission for the Tyne, and in the ensuing three months some 3,000 women were brought into the industry in that district. About this time, in the capacity of Commissioner for the Admiralty, he negotiated agreements with the shipyard trade unions for the introduction of dilution into the Clyde and Tyne ship-repairing yards and boiler and marine engine-shops, and framed a scheme under which about 3,000 women have been introduced. He also framed a scheme of dilution which has brought 1,500 women into Messrs. Vickers' works at Barrow-in-Furness. In October he negotiated dilution agreements for the Morley shipbuilding and ship-repairing trades and later a scheme for the transfer of labour between different ship-repairing yards. On both these occasions he received telegrams of appreciation from Ministers—first, from Mr. Balfour, then first Lord of the Admiralty, and later from Mr. Runcin, then President of the Board of Trade. The agreements bear his signature "on behalf of the Admiralty, the Ministry of Munitions of War, and the Board of Trade."—Times.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

NO. 2 COMPANY PROMOTIONS.
The attention of members of this Company is drawn to Orders of Feb. 17th/19th. The list therein referred to will close on Wednesday, February 21st, at 5.30 p.m.
MUSKETRY COURSE, PART II.
Members of No. 2 Platoon, and Nos. 3 and 4 Companies eligible to fire Part II, will attend the Range on Sunday next, February 25th.
MUSKETRY INSTRUCTION.
GENERAL STATION ARMOURY, 5.30 p.m.
Thursday, February 22nd.—No. 7 Platoon (No. 4 Company).
Friday, February 23rd.—No. 8 Platoon (No. 3 Company).
Only those are to attend who have been warned to fire Part II of this year's course.

STENOGR.
Joined—No. 2 Platoon—J. Din.
Invalided Out—P.C. 524 D'Almada.
Remedios
(8d.) F. C. JENKIN,
D.S.P. (R.).
Hongkong, February 20th, 1917.

abroad. We may conclude in more general terms that that offer is meant seriously, that she wants peace, and for good reasons, and that, meeting it, she is prepared to pay a price.
Whether that price is sufficient is, of course, another question altogether. We do not yet know what it is or what it could be made. Nothing, however, would throw such a light on the real military position of Germany and her Allies as the knowledge of how far she is prepared to go. What the price should be to make peace honorable for us is a political question that lies quite outside the scope of this column.

It is perhaps necessary to append one warning against possible misunderstanding of the argument put forward about the future military difficulties of Germany. It does not in the least follow that because the military difficulties ahead of Germany are very grave that therefore our military future is easy. It may be equally bad for both, though it is obviously undesirable that the possible development of our own strategy should be discussed now. There is no commoner mistake in war than for the side which is feeling depressed to imagine that the other side is correspondingly elated. The Chancellor wants to give the impression that Germany is serenely confident. But it is obviously not true. But no one must suppose that because Germany is exceedingly anxious we are not also in a very difficult situation. We are; and it will need tremendous strain and effort to improve it.—Manchester Guardian.

ALLEGED MURDER ON A LIGHTER.

ACCUSED DEFENDED BY CHINESE BARRISTER.

The case was resumed at the Hongkong Criminal Sessions yesterday, in which a Chinese boatman named Chan Chau is charged with the murder of a fellow boatman, on a lighter on November 27th, 1916. The accused was defended by Mr. T. N. Chau, the young Chinese barrister, and the Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp (Attorney-General), prosecuted on behalf of the Crown.

A lighterman, who was employed on the boat on which the alleged murder took place, said that both the deceased and accused were employed on the lighter. The deceased "received some injury," but witness did not see the alleged assault. He saw the deceased after the affair, lying down with his head on the hatch cover.

Replying to Mr. Chau, this witness said that he never saw accused and deceased fighting.

Mr. Moore (of the Government Civil Hospital), answering the Attorney-General, said there were no injuries on the right side of the deceased's head which would be sufficient to cause the ruptured blood vessel, and death.

Mr. Chau then asked—If a man fell in the left side of his head it might cause a rupture of a blood vessel on the right side of the brain?

Dr. Moore replied that this was so.

Replying to the Chief Justice, Dr. Moore said that falling against a hatchway might have been responsible for the rupture which caused death.

THE DEFENCE.

Mr. Chau, in outlining the case for the defence, said that his defence was a very simple one. The prisoner, he was convinced, was perfectly innocent of the charge of murder, and after the jury had heard the evidence they would agree with him and acquit accused accordingly. The death of the deceased man was, as they would see later, due to an accident of his own: that was to say, he fell down, and the prisoner could not be held responsible for the accident. The two men had only known each other for twelve days, and during this time they had been, apparently, on good terms with one another. The accused had even loaned the deceased some money. As to the actual happenings, about 1.30 p.m. on the day of the affair, accused saw the deceased drinking wine in the hold. The accused said to him—"If you can afford to spend money on drink, why do you not repay the money you borrowed from me?" The deceased took no notice, and eventually he came up out of the hold with a bottle in his hand. With this bottle he struck the prisoner several times. To defend himself the accused picked up a capstan bar and endeavoured to ward off the blows. To avoid any further disturbance, also, the accused ran away. The deceased ran after him, and in doing so, being drunk, he fell over, and struck his head heavily on the hatch. It was this blow which caused the rupture of the blood vessel in the brain; there was no doubt about that. The deceased man, also, was the aggressor. He struck the prisoner first, and no-one was to blame for the sad affair but the deceased man himself.

In the witness-box, the prisoner said that he and deceased were merely "jeating" with the bottle and the capstan bar, and while they were playing about the deceased fell down and struck his head so heavily on the hatch that he was "badly hurt and bled freely." He (prisoner) tried to do all he could to stop the bleeding, and also shouted for help. Two lookings came on board and shouted "arrest him, arrest him." He then ran away, and was pushed up against a richiea coolie by an Indian watchman. Then a looking came along and arrested him, but before this was done, someone said "it is no use, taking him to the police station unless you have proof." The capstan bar was then handed to the looking, and he took this along as proof.

COUNSEL COMMENTED.

In course of his summing up, his Lordship said he should like to congratulate Mr. Chau who had conducted his case with tact and ability. He had only been practising for a short time, and this was the second occasion on which he had appeared in that Court. His Lordship said he was sure Mr. Chau would be an acquisition to the Bar.

VERDICT AND SENTENCE.

The jury found the prisoner guilty of manslaughter, and recommended him to mercy. In passing sentence the Chief Justice said the jury had taken a merciful view of the prisoner's case and had found him guilty of manslaughter only. That was to say, they did not believe the story he had told them about the death of this man. He (the Chief Justice) did not think that he really intended to kill the man. If he did he should pass upon him a very much more severe sentence than he intended. He had probably lost his

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE SMALL-POX EPIDEMIC. PRAISE FOR THE CAMPAIGNERS.

At the meeting of the Hongkong Sanitary Board yesterday, the President (Mr. D. W. Trautman), made an interesting statement regarding vaccination. He mentioned that as the Medical Officer of Health (Dr. Pearce) had returned from leave, the Acting Medical Officer would be relieved of his duties. Therefore, he did not think they could allow Dr. Woodman to leave them without expressing their sincere thanks for the great service he had rendered to the Colony during the vaccination campaign. Since December 1st last year over a quarter of a million persons had been vaccinated in that Colony, and that was a truly astounding result when they reflected that for the past ten years the average vaccinations for the whole year was about 5,000. He did not think he need tell the members of the Board that the Chinese labouring classes were, from the sanitarians' point of view, about as hopeless a soil as they could possibly find, and even the most expert of husbandmen could not raise so fine a crop from such soil without a great deal of spade work by persons having an intimate knowledge of them. Dr. Woodman had had abundant help in every direction in that spade work. First and foremost stood Mr. S. W. Tso, and the Kailong of the Western district. It was in the Western district that small-pox first assumed serious proportions, and Mr. Tso and his colleagues undertook to impress upon every individual in that district the necessity of getting vaccinated. That was a very large order, but by unsparring personal efforts they had succeeded so well that their only difficulty now was not to get people to be vaccinated but to vaccinate them fast enough. That good start had been followed in other parts of the Colony, with the result that it would form a landmark for all time in the history of the public health in Hongkong; and all who helped in that work were to be most heartily thanked. (Applause.) Their campaign had now reached more or less a stage in which they went out into the "highways and hedges" to look for cases, and from what Dr. Woodman had told him he thought it was not at all improbable that 300,000 persons would be vaccinated before they had finished the campaign. Indeed, vaccination had become so popular that he was informed that people were actually coming down to Hongkong from Canton for the purpose of being vaccinated and returning again the next day very well satisfied. Arrangements had been made for Dr. Woodman to continue his work of vaccination for at least another month, or until such time as they were through with the epidemic, and he (the President) wished to take that opportunity of moving the following resolution: "This Board desires to place on record its high appreciation of the signal service rendered to the Colony by Dr. Woodman and Mr. S. W. Tso in the great vaccination campaign of 1916-17."

The resolution was carried amid applause.

RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT IN CHINA.

The *Osaka Mainichi* says that to build railways in China is to assist in developing the resources of that country. The Chinese Government is very anxious to increase the railway mileage, and American capitalists are trying to invest in Chinese railway enterprises. The present Chinese railway mileage is 6,077 miles under construction represent 2,133 miles and those not yet started 13,442. The total capital needed for all these lines amounts to 2,143,700,000 yen, of which 738,920,000 yen represents foreign debt. With a mileage of 6,000 or more, China could not even pay interest on the money borrowed. The cost of construction, at 88,125 yen per mile, is an exception. Yet in 1915 the railways of China only earned 54,000,000 yen, and paid out 47,000,000 yen, leaving a net balance of only 7,140,000 yen. This balance cannot even pay interest on the foreign debt amounting to 39,790,000 yen. These figures show how badly railways in China are managed. What is most urgently needed in connection with China's railway policy is to reform the management of already existing lines. New lines can wait until this reform is accomplished.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY. CONCEALING SMALL-POX.

Two women residing in Bridges Street appeared before Mr. Melbourne charged with concealing cases of small-pox. In each case it was a child that was afflicted, and the defendants, their mothers, hid them away when the Sanitary Inspector called. The defendants pleaded ignorance of the law, but were each fined \$55.

JAPANESE STOWAWAY.

A Japanese was charged before Mr. Wood with being a stowaway on board the *a.s. Siberia Maru*, at present in Hongkong harbour.

Sergt. Pincoff stated that defendant was a deserter from the crew of the *Korea Maru* at Manila, and at that port had hidden himself on board the *Siberia Maru*. The Steamship Company intended to prosecute him in Japan as a deserter.

Defendant said he had adopted this method of getting to Hongkong as he had not the money to pay his passage. Sentence of one month's imprisonment was passed.

ALLEGED THEFT OF WATER PIPES.

Mr. Wood had before him, yesterday, a Chinese who was charged with a very daring and impudent theft, which consisted of the removal of 22 pieces of waterpipe of the value of \$100, from Pokfulam Road. The pipes carried the water supply to the Hongkong University recreation ground, situated on the road, mentioned, and they had to be unscrewed and taken apart before they could be removed.

Mr. W. R. Noble, electrician at the University, appeared on behalf of the University authorities.

Defendant's story was that he and other coolies removed the pipes, by instruction, to a steamer at the Canton Steamboat wharf.

The case was adjourned for further investigation.

THE GENTLE ART OF EVASION.

In November last new regulations were issued by the Government increasing the measurements to which trucks after that date were to conform. In particular the width of the trucks was increased in order to make it impossible for the coolies to run them on the tram-lines. Inspector Territt told Mr. Melbourne yesterday that the other day his attention was called to a number of trucks which did not comply with the new measurements, and, on examining them, he found that the plate licence numbers of some old trucks had been skillfully cut out and let into spaces in the new ones, with the object of avoiding compliance with the regulations. Twelve Chinese who were charged with (1) having possession of trucks without licences, and (2) using the numbers of licensed trucks for trucks that had not been licensed, were fined \$5 each.

A STORY OF VON FALKENHAYN.

EXPLOITED BY A WILY CHINESE.

There is a story of von Falkenhayn whether typical only or true it is hard to say. He was living in a Mission in Wuohang with his little son, and there was a land dispute between people whom we will call Wang and Lin. One day Mr. Wang called upon von Falkenhayn, and gratulated him on his splendid work in the army, and begged him to deliver a military lecture for the people were fairly starving for such knowledge. After a short deal of pressure von Falkenhayn consented. He found a fairly full and attentive house and an interpreter provided. The lecture proceeded somewhat thus:—

The lecturer:—Gentlemen, it gives me the greatest pleasure to see your interest in military affairs.

The interpreter:—Gentlemen, I am sorry I have been forced to come and take a hand in this land dispute business.

Lecturer:—It is the duty of every country to protect itself against the wiles of crafty neighbours.

Interpreter:—Things have got to such a state that I cannot keep out of it any longer.

And so on and so on. The lecturer gets more and more enthusiastic as he warms in his subject, thumping the table and shouting as he pictures the gallant armies of China, led by German officers, seizing once again "the place in the sun" that was his by right. The interpreter also gets warmer and warmer and tells the audience of the wrath and power that awaits them unless this land matter is settled amicably, and that right now.

The story concludes that the Wangs won their case and they and the Lins lived happily ever after. Also that the military lecture was not repeated, and that there were other similar stories that are told without the language is not as much as a common soldier with it. It is encouraging, therefore, to see that the study of Chinese is being encouraged by British Chambers of Commerce. The Harkness language school has made a successful start and even the *C. C. Press* is devoting occasional lectures to the help of would-be students.—*N. C. Daily News*.

MACAO NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MACAO, February 15th.

THE DROUGHT.

Owing to the long drought, the want of water is being severely felt by the public, especially those who have their houses on the higher levels.

CARNIVAL.

Sunday, Monday and Tuesday are the carnival days. Parties will be held at the Military and Macao Club, and many private houses, also, will have their doors open for the reception of the masqueraders.

The Feast of the Cross, at the Sto. Agostinho Church, began to-day with the nine days' Mass every morning. On Saturday (24th inst.) very late in the evening the Image of Our Lord will be taken in procession from the Church to the Cathedral, and on Sunday will be taken back to the church again. Every year a great many people come from various parts of China and Japan to be present at the feast. This year, it seems the number of visitors will show a decrease owing to causes well known to all.

AN ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

The Government have bought the Villa Branca, formerly the residence of the late Colonial Surgeon, Dr. Gomes da Silva, near the Military Hospital, for the purposes of an isolation hospital. The house is nicely situated in spacious grounds on the hill above the Bay of Cascalha, commanding views of the inner and outside harbours. The purchase price is reported to be 9 contos, about \$20,000. The transaction is another feather in the cap of Senhor Rocha, acting Governor.

SPORT.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

"RAGTIME MATCH."

What was described as a "Ragtime Football Match" was played at Mount Austin during the week-end between No. 1 Table (greens) and No. 2 Table (whites) of the Sergts. Mess, K.S.L.I. Both teams turned out looking very fit, and the procession to the field was headed by the Bugle Band.

Sergt. Blakemore kicked off before a large number of spectators, and the Whites were soon seen to advantage. After a while the Whites' back relieved the pressure with a well-timed kick, which started his outside left on a pretty run up the wing, but nothing came of it. Shortly afterwards a White defender was put out of action for a time, the Bugle Band playing slow music while he was being brought round. Half-time arrived with the score-sheet showing the Greens leading by two goals to one.

During the interval, which was lengthened for the occasion, the Band rendered selections while the teams were photographed. The second half started with plenty of dash, both teams, apparently, being out for goals or blood. The Whites were awarded two penalties, but both were brilliantly saved by C.S.M. Wilson, who played a fine game in goal. He was assisted by Q.M.S. McAvan at back, whose fearless tackling and wonderful judgment undoubtedly saved his side from defeat. The Greens now raised hopes after shot at the Whites' custodian. The spectators were very enthusiastic, and a fine effort by the elusive Sergt. Moore, which grazed the cross-bar, was loudly applauded. The Greens continued to press until the final whistle sounded leaving them victors by four goals to two. Major H. P. Harris-Edge made an admirable referee, and kept the game in good order. Teams:—

Whites—Sergts. Low, Crowder, Cooper, Bullock, Cotton (Capt.), Williams and Perrock.

Greens—C.S.M. Wilson (Captain), Q.M.S. McAvan, Sergts. Morris, Malan, Blakemore, Bunker and Moore.

HOCKEY.

UNITED SERVICE LEAGUE.

TABLE TO DATE.

	P	W	L	D	F	A	P.
28th Co. R.G.A.	12	10	1	1	35	12	21
Vol. "A" Team	11	7	2	2	20	8	18
Vol. "B" Team	12	7	4	1	31	14	15
87th R.G.A.	11	4	5	0	20	18	12
Royal Engineers	1	6	6	1	28	30	30
33rd Co. R.G.A.	9	1	8	0	17	27	2
Royal Navy	12	1	11	0	7	27	2

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

ESTABLISHED 1850.

TELEPHONE 1741.



NEW GOODS

FOR THE

RACES

LARGE SELECTIONS

AT

MODERATE PRICES.

GENTLEMEN'S LONDON MADE SHIRTS

WHITE WOOL TAFFETA, LONG CLOTH, ZEPHYR,

AERTEX CELLULAR AND COTELLA SHIRTS,

IN ALL SIZES \$2.75 TO \$5.75 EACH.

IRISH LINEN COLLARS

ALL SHAPES \$4.50 PER DOZEN.

THE LATEST STYLES IN

HATS, TIES, SOCKS, ETC., ETC.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

A.V.C. FINEST OLD LIQUEUR BRANDY.

GUARANTEED 30 YEARS OLD.

V. D. CLARETS. V. D. SAUTERNES.

V. D. BURGUNDIES.

Stocked by HONGKONG HOTEL.

Obtainable at LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

A. & B. MACKAY'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.

THE ORIGINAL LIQUEUR WHISKY.

PRICE \$2400 PER CASE DUTY PAID.

Has a fine mild flavour and a refreshing clean taste.

Obtainable at all Local Stores.

and at LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346

SMART DAY

AND

EVENING GOWNS

AT

SPECIAL PRICES THIS WEEK TO CLEAR.

BEFORE STOCK TAKING.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

FOR SALE.

BAEY'S PERAMBULATOR in good condition. Cost \$70.00. No reasonable offer refused. Apply to—

"A. G."
Care of "Daily Press" Office [318]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES
FROM UNITED KINGDOM, GENOA, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship.

"CARTAGANSHIRE,"
having arrived from the above Port, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at 7.15 a.m. into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 17th inst. at 5 P.M. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 27th inst. at 10 A.M.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Agents.
Hongkong, 20th February, 1917. [24]

ARNHOLD, KARBBERG & CO.

(In Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all Claims against the above Estate should be filed with the Liquidators on or before 28th February, 1917.

DODWELL & Co., Ltd.,
Liquidators. [301]

WANTED.

GOVERNESS for three months, daily or for mornings only, for one or two Young Children, Kowloon.
Apply by letter to—

Box 20,
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [313]

WANTED.

A FLAT or UPPER FLOOR of about 10 Rooms situated between Los House Street and Wyndham Street.
Apply to—

DR. KITASHIMA,
Care of M. B. K., Ltd. [314]

WANTED—the End of February.

A EUROPEAN NURSE or GOVERNESS for two Children, six and five years. Good salary offered.
Apply—

"A. B."
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [308]

WANTED.

ENGINEER, Br. steamer, for Harbour or Shop. Apply in own writing with copy of C.V., stating age and salary required to—
W. S. HALLIDAY & Co., Ltd.,
Kowloon. [106]

FOR SALE.

THE Auxiliary House Boat "FLOVER"
15 H.P. Parsons' Paraffin Motor, with complete outfit. Now sails recently put up. Inspection invited. Address offers by letter only to—

SANG KEE,
Care of COMPAGNIE,
HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK. [309]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

THE TWENTIETH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, 25, George's Buildings, No. 6, Connaught Road, on FRIDAY, the 23rd February, 1917, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1916, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 19th February, 1917, until FRIDAY, the 23rd February, 1917, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 12th February, 1917. [293]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the OTTY HALL, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 24th day of February, 1917, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a statement of Accounts for the year ending the 31st December, 1916.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 12th February, to SATURDAY, the 24th February, 1917 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. STARR,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 9th February, 1917. [291]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET—FURNISHED.
From May to end of October.

STRAWBERRY HILL, THE PEAK. Six Rooms, Garden and Tennis Court.
Apply to—
1, Des Voeux Road Central. [188]

TO LET.

"HOLYROOD," Semi-detached, Six Rooms, Chatham Road, Kowloon; Closed Verandah facing Lyman Road.
Apply—
KITCHELL,
DODWELL & Co., Ltd. [101]

TO LET.

NO. 46, ELGIN STREET, 6 Room House.
From 1st April.
Apply to—
DR. M. E. ASGER,
New Post Office Building. [269]

TO LET.

2 NEW HOUSES now Building in Conduit Road. Ready for occupation on 1st February, 1917. For rent and other particulars apply to—
H. M. H. NEMAZEH,
1 Des Voeux Road. [108]

TO LET.

NO. 42, ELGIN STREET.
Apply to—
PERCY SMITH, SEY & FLEMING. [106]

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

FURNISHED, 3, Stewart Terrace.
Apply—
H. E. POLLOCK,
Princes' Buildings. [37]

TO LET.

FLATS in "EWO MESS," No. 5, THE PEAK.
Apply, Property Office,
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. [90]

TO LET.

OFFICE on 1st Floor, No. 3, Queen's Road Central at present in the occupation of the China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.
Apply to—
CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., Ltd. [73]

TO LET.

GLDOWN in Duddell Street. Light and airy Offices overlooking Statue Square. Moderate rent.
For rent and other particulars apply to—
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [36]

TO LET.

OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Buildings.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co. [69]

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon. A FLAT in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.

KOWLOON MARINE LOT 48 with wharf area 59,000 sq. ft., suitable for Coal Storage or erection of Godowns.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings. [297]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road Central.
HOUSES in King's and York Buildings.
HOUSES in Chilton Gardens, Conduit Road.
HOUSES in Broadwood and Morison Terraces.
HOUSES on Shamson, Canton.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD. [26]

TO LET.

NO. 3, CAMERON VILLAS, No. 63, THE PEAK. Furnished.
"EILANDONAN," No. 54, THE PEAK (Furnished).
No. 3, GOUGH HILL (No. 102, THE PEAK).
Furnished, for 3 or 4 months from 1st June, 1917.

No. 25, SHELLEY STREET.
3-ROOMED HOUSE at Mount Kellett.
Furnished for 5 or 6 months.

No. 12, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE SHOP.

No. 3, CAMERON VILLAS, 63, PEAK.
KELLET'S CREST, 66, PEAK.

No. 25, BELLIOS TERRACE, with entrance on Conduit Road.

TWO GODOWNS in Duddell Street.

No. 2, DES VOEUX VILLAS, 51, PEAK (Unfurnished).

No. 56, THE PEAK (CAMERON VILLAS).
Apply to—
LINDSEY & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings. [30]

HONGKONG POLICE (RESERVE).

SERVICE RIFLE CHAMPIONSHIP MEETING.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR'S CUP.

EASTER SUNDAY, APRIL 8th, 1917.

Open to any person in the Colony.
Entrance Fee \$1.

(to be used in connection with printing expenses).

Service Rifles. Open Sight. 100 yds. Grouping. 400 yds. Deliberate. 200 " Deliberate. 500 " 300 " 600 "

Printed conditions may be obtained on written application to Inspector H. A. LAMBERT, Headquarters Club, H.K.F.R.

Hongkong, 9th February, 1917. [310]

INTIMATION

WATSON'S

E

THE PREMIER SCOTCH OF THE FAR EAST FOR 25 YEARS.



POPULARITY MAINTAINED

BY ITS

EXCELLENT QUALITY

NOT BY EXPENSIVE

WORLD-WIDE ADVERTISING.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

HONGKONG.

Telephone 316.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mrs. ANA M. SA COLLACO and Family desire to express their most grateful thanks for all expressions of sympathy with them in their recent bereavement. [320]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG 21st FEBRUARY, 1917.

THE HONGKONG TRIBUNAL.

When the appointment of a Commission to consider applications from those who wish to volunteer for active service with His Majesty's forces outside the Colony was first announced we raised several questions upon which, it appeared to us, there was immediate need of enlightenment. In the first place it seemed desirable that an indication should be given of the number of men which, from a military point of view, the competent authorities were prepared to release, and of the nature of the duties that would be required of the remainder in connection with the defence of the Colony. Accordingly, the news was cabled out, yesterday, that the Secretary of State for the Colonies is anxiously considering the introduction of compulsory local military service for European British subjects residing in those Crown Colonies in which the system is not yet in operation. In Hongkong there are admittedly very few, if any, men who are not already enrolled in one or other of the local auxiliary forces, and from that point of view a change in the direction indicated may be awaited with indifference. Yet, if ultimately it should be decided upon, it stands to reason that it would be for the purpose of relieving the regular garrison. In any case, if the information asked for had been vouchsafed it would, as we pointed out, have been very helpful to employers and would have saved the Commission much unnecessary labour, for even if the full complement of men

required could not be obtained from an undisputed source, there would probably have been comparatively few vacancies to fill from the disputed cases. This opinion was based, of course, on the assumption that the precise terms of the Governor's proclamation were to be adhered to. At the same time we ventured the opinion that probably every able-bodied man of military age would feel under a moral obligation to submit his case for consideration. We have reason to believe that, in large measure, this prediction is being justified by the facts, and that not only are those who have no responsibilities to deter them applying for permission to go to the firing-line, but those in doubt as to their duty because of the adoption of conscription in Great Britain are appealing to the Commission in order to obtain impartial guidance. The tendency, we think, will be for this practice to become general, especially as it is obvious that those who send in their names, and, for one reason or another, are retained in the Colony, must receive some written communication showing that they placed their services at the disposal of the nation. But, as we said directly the scheme was made public, a definite statement ought to be made as to whether those selected for active service will have their passages paid to England, and, in the case of married men, whether their wives and families will be repatriated in view of the utter impossibility of living in this Colony on a soldier's separation allowance. All these questions still remain unanswered, and, as a consequence, many men are hesitating to come forward because they are not sure of their ground. While not lacking in patriotism they cannot be indifferent to the fate of those dependent upon them. We have heard it stated that single men will be allowed \$20 for their passage, but this seems an absurdly inadequate sum. In British Malaya second-class passages are being provided. Further to increase the perplexities of the married men, an order has just been issued prohibiting women and children from travelling by sea in the "danger zone" except for urgent reasons. Probably due weight will be given to all these considerations by the Commission when rendering its judgments, but, if so, why should not some definite assurance be given? Another point that needs to be cleared up is whether the employees of the Government are at liberty to volunteer. Wide divergence of opinion, apparently, prevails over this question. In some directions the view is taken that, as the Government has been engaged for some time past in a "combing out" process, nothing more is necessary. On the other hand, it is felt that the Government has no more right than any commercial house to do its own judging in this matter, and that, having established an independent tribunal, it should set an example of respect for it. In some departments, it is alleged, there are numbers of eligible men who could be spared by means of a little re-arrangement, without any serious detriment to the public service.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals acknowledges with thanks a donation of \$10 from O Shiu Tung to the funds of the Hospitals.

During the week ending February 17th, 22 cases of small-pox (one Japanese and the rest Chinese, one being imported) were reported in the Colony, of which number 23 proved fatal. In the same week there were two fatal Chinese cases of diphtheria.

At the Hongkong Criminal Sessions yesterday two Chinese who had returned from banishment were sentenced to three and two and a half years' imprisonment respectively. The one who received the heavier sentence had returned from banishment on six occasions.

A Chinese named Wok Fong Sing, a seaman on board the Dutch steamer *Tjmanack*, met with a fatal accident on Monday. While at work between decks on the vessel he fell into the lower hold, sustaining a severe fracture of the skull. Death was almost instantaneous.

In the course of the hearing of a small claim in the Hongkong Summary Court yesterday, it was stated that the defendant, a Chinese widow with six children, only earned \$5 per month. The claim was one for \$100, and eventually the Judge left the question as to the instalments in which the money should be repaid with the parties concerned for them to work out.

HONGKONG WEDDING.

WOOD-GITTINS.

A very pretty wedding was celebrated yesterday forenoon at St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong. The bridegroom was Mr. Ernest Marshall Wood (of the firm of Messrs. Little, Adams & Wood, architects), Canton, and the bride was Miss Christina Gittins, daughter of Mr. John Gittins, of "River Bank," Shepparton, formerly of Foochow.

The bride, who was given away by Mr. J. R. Graves, was attired in blue georgette crepe, with white fur collar and edgings to pockets. Her hat was of black chiffon, and she carried a pretty bouquet of sweet pea blooms. She was attended, as bridesmaid, by Miss Rose Edkins, who wore a cream crepe-de-chine dress, with a yellow sash, and a matinee hat. Her bouquet was composed of yellow roses. Mr. T. J. Fisher discharged the duties of best man. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Bishop of Victoria (the Right Rev. Dr. G. H. Lander), assisted by the Rev. V. H. Copley Moyle, Mr. Denman Fuller presided at the organ, and, as the newly-wedded couple left the Cathedral, he played Mendelssohn's "Wedding March."

There was a large gathering of friends of the bride and bridegroom both at the service and also afterwards at the reception at the Hongkong Hotel, where the toast of the health and happiness of Mr. and Mrs. Wood was proposed by Mr. G. T. Edkins.

The honeymoon will be spent at Macao, for which place the newly-wedded couple sailed in the afternoon.

HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

The fortnightly meeting of the above was held yesterday. Mr. D. W. Tristram presided, and those also present were:—Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, Col. Crisp, Dr. Ozorio, and Messrs. P. W. Goldring, Ng Hon Tsz, and Chan Kai Ming, with Dr. Pearce (Medical Officer of Health) and Mr. Adam Gibson (Secretary).

MILITARY DECORATIONS.
Before proceeding with the agenda, the President referred to the questions asked by Mr. Bowley at the last meeting of the Board with reference to whether any decorations had been awarded to sanitary inspectors on active service. At that meeting, said the Chairman, he remarked, without thinking, that he had no information as to decorations being conferred on any member of the staff. Since then he had been informed that Inspector Millington had received the Military Medal.

AN APPLICATION REFUSED.
An application was considered which had been made by Messrs. Butterfield & Swire for permission to erect one water closet, and to change the position of one closet at 1, Connaught Road Central.

Mr. Bowley intimated that he was told that, when the cable companies made an improvement in their system, some time ago, they were only allowed to do so provided there was an independent water supply. The present applicants should be allowed to do so on the same footing. He thought that part of the letter of application was weak from a firm which controlled such a large engineering staff.

Mr. Goldring intimated that there must be an independent supply.

On the proposition of the PRESIDENT, seconded by Mr. Goldring, the application was refused on the ground that there was no independent supply.

MORTALITY.
The mortality return for the week ending January 28th showed that the death rate was 28.7 per thousand per annum, as against 19.4 for the same week last year. Among the cases were two non-Chinese occurrences of beri-beri.

Mr. Bowley intimated asking if the Medical Officer of Health would give particulars of such deaths.

The Medical Officer intimated that they were both Japanese babies, and had been certified by a Japanese medical practitioner.

The death rate for the week ending February 4th was 27.7, as against 13.1 last year.

Dr. Ozorio intimated asking if the increase in the mortality was caused by the small-pox outbreak alone. If not, what other causes were helping to double the rate?

The Medical Officer replied in the affirmative.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE OBSERVANCE OF LENT

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—Some years ago there was established in England a picture which represented Christ on a cross; it was set up in some busy London thoroughfare. Pass it hurried all sorts and conditions of men, too much occupied with their business or pleasures to take any notice of what they were passing by.

"Is it nothing to you?" was the legend of that picture.

In most stationer's shops in England to-day, a picture is to be seen of Christ on the cross in the midst of a battlefield. A boy-soldier of the "New Army" lies in his last sleep at the foot, his face serene in the consciousness that the figure above died for him.

"Is it nothing to you?" in Hongkong?

Can we not, at least in Lent, abstain from some of our pleasures, and observe Sunday rather more as the Lord's Day than as our own? Can we not add our voices to the prayers of intercession for help in this time of trouble—I am, yours, etc.,

A LAYMAN.

DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—May I appeal to the public through your columns? It has been well said that the Empire marches forward on the feet of little children.

The safe-guarding of child life is a problem which is being faced to-day as it has never been faced before—for the safety of the Empire in the years to come depends on it.

Thousands of children die who could be saved; thousands grow up stunted and diseased, who, with proper care, would grow up healthy and useful. It is not fair to the children themselves, but, more than that, it is a calamity to the State, for child life is the Empire's greatest asset.

The motto of Dr. Barnardo's Homes is "For God and Country." During the past 60 years, 68,000 children have passed through the ever open doors of these National Homes, and have been made into useful citizens. Eight thousand Barnardo Boys are to-day serving their country in the Army, Navy, and Mercantile Marine, and these 8,000 men who are fighting in a just cause should make us more than ever appreciate the work which is being done.

In addition to the destitute ones, 1,000 children, most of whose fathers are soldiers or sailors, have been admitted for the duration of the war. In peace as well as war it would be impossible to value too highly the work done by the Barnardo Homes.

For many years an appeal has been made in Hongkong during Lent, and I hope, in spite of the many other calls for Charity, this one may again meet with generous support. Donations of money, and fancy articles of any description suitable for the sale of work to be held on Thursday in Easter week, will be gratefully received by me at 128, The Peak.—Yours faithfully,

PAULINE POLLOCK.

LEGAL PRAISE.

Before summing up in the murder trial at the Hongkong Criminal Sessions yesterday, the Chief Justice (Sir William Ross Davies) paid a high tribute to Mr. T. N. Chau, the young Chinese barrister who defended the accused. His Lordship said—"I wish to tender to the learned Counsel for the defence my congratulations on his conduct of the case. His experience at the bar, so far, has been short—I think this is only the second occasion he has appeared in this Court, and he has conducted this case with tact and ability, and I feel sure he will be a real acquisition to the ranks of the bar in this Colony."

Mr. Chau—Thank you, my Lord.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

The approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending 17th February is as follows:—

	Receipts for week	Aggregate receipts for 7 weeks
This Year	\$12,514	\$84,918
Last Year	11,453	81,693
Increase	1,061	3,225

THE WAR.

MAMMOTH BRITISH WAR LOAN:
FIRST RESULT—£700,000,000.

GERMANY'S FINANCIAL STRAITS:
ORNAMENTS AND JEWELLERY COMMANDEERED.

AMERICA AND MEXICAN UNREST:
GERMAN INTRIGUE REPORTED.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.
(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LIVELY ARTILLERYING.

PARIS, February 20th.
A communique states:—There has been some lively artillerying in the sectors of Avocourt, Pepper Hill and Bezonvaux. The French destructively bombarded enemy organisations north of Damloup.

EARLIER CABLES.

BRITISH FRONT.

A SUCCESSFUL RAID.

LONDON, February 19th.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a communique says:—We carried out a successful raid to the south of Souchez and blew up a mine shaft and destroyed several occupied dug-outs.

The Balkans.

LATEST CABLES.
(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE BLOCKADE OF GREECE.

WHY IT IS CONTINUED.

ATHENS, February 20th.
The Legations of the protesting Powers have issued a statement that the blockade was being continued because the requirements of the ultimatum had not been completely fulfilled, especially manifest in the half-hearted removal of arms. Nevertheless, the Entente, not indifferent to the sufferings of innocent populations, had seriously considered the question of facilitating food supplies as soon as circumstances would permit.

The Entente calls the attention of the Greek Government to the responsibility it is assuming if it continues to tolerate the anti-Entente Press campaign.

Naval Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.
(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

SINKINGS.

LONDON, February 19th.
The following sinkings are reported:—The steamers *Lady Ann*, *Marie Leonhardt*, *Marrion Dawson*, *Queenswood*, *Romalden* and *Valde*, as well as two small craft, all British. The total tonnage, including the *Worcestershire*, is about 20,000 tons.

A number of men are killed and missing.

General.

LATEST CABLES.
(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

GERMANY'S FINANCIAL STRAITS.

CALLING IN GOLD ORNAMENTS AND JEWELLERY.

AMSTERDAM, February 20th.
The Imperial Bank of Germany publishes a demand on all classes to contribute gold ornaments and jewellery, except such as are of a special artistic and historical value, as part of the national equipment effort.

TIMBER CONTROL.

NEW WAR OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

LONDON, February 20th.
Mr. Sam Fyde (1) has undertaken full charge of the Timber Control Department of the War Office, which will deal with importations and with the felling of home timber.

AMERICA AND GERMANY.

A ROOSEVELT EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

NEW YORK, February 20th.
The *New York World* learns on excellent authority that in the case of war between Germany and America Mr. Roosevelt will raise an expeditionary force for Europe, estimated at 200,000 strong, for service under the Entente.

GERMAN INTRIGUE IN MEXICO.

NEW YORK, February 20th.
The *Sun's* Washington correspondent reports that the State Department has been informed of the arrival of 600 German Reservists in Mexico City ready to join any faction to prevent the landing of an Anglo-American force to safeguard the oil wells at Tampico.

SPIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, February 20th.
In the Senate a supporter of the Espionage Bill declared that at the present moment there were hundreds of thousands of spies in the United States.

ARMY COUNCIL AND TEACHERS.

NO EXEMPTIONS UNDER THIRTY-ONE.

LONDON, February 20th.
The Army Council has withdrawn all exemptions of school teachers under the age of thirty-one.

ASSISTING AGRICULTURE.

WAR OFFICE MEASURES.

LONDON, February 20th.
The War Office has decided to loan horses and drivers to farmers needing help.

REAR-ADMIRAL'S RETIREMENT.

TO FACILITATE PROMOTION OF JUNIORS.

LONDON, February 20th.
Rear-Admiral Campbell has retired voluntarily in order to facilitate the promotion of junior officers.

AUSTRALIA'S NEW GOVERNMENT.

EXPECTED TO BE PROTECTIONIST.

MELBOURNE, February 20th.
It is expected that the Coalition Government will declare itself Protectionist.

RECORD WAR LOAN.

UNMISTAKABLE PROOF OF COUNTRY'S DETERMINATION.

LONDON, February 20th.
The newspapers are unanimous that the first results of the War Loan reveal a veritable triumph, and afford unmistakable proof of the country's determination to give as freely of its wealth as its manhood to secure victory.

Experts emphasise the fact that the Government has obtained a hundred millions more than it expected without recourse to bankers. The mere fact that the assistance of financial houses has not been invoked is in itself evidence of assured success.

EARLIER CABLES.

MAMMOTH SUBSCRIPTION.

LONDON, February 19th.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law said that at least seven hundred millions of new money had been subscribed to the War Loan, excluding the banks' contributions.—(Loud cheers.)
It was desirable to avoid direct contributions from banks. When he was asked a few weeks ago what amount of new money would constitute a success he replied:—"Six hundred millions."

CROWN COLONIES AND COMPULSION.

LONDON, February 19th.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Walter Long, Secretary of State for the Colonies, said that he was anxiously considering the question of compulsory local military service for European British subjects in those Crown Colonies in which compulsion did not exist, but he was not prepared to adopt any further change at present.

OPIUM.

THE INDIAN PRODUCT.

LONDON, February 19th.
The Imperial Institute, referring to the experiments being conducted in India regarding the comparative merits of different varieties of poppy for opium production, says they seem no reason why, in course of time, an Indian product equal to the Turkish should not be forthcoming. The quality of Indian opium can, however, be considerably enhanced immediately by improving the present methods of collection and preparation.

AN INDIAN MEMORIAL.

LONDON, February 19th.
The India Council has sanctioned the expenditure of £750 for the proposed Indian Memorial of the Brighton Town Council, which has voted a like sum. The site of the memorial is on the downs close to the town, where the Indians have established a crematorium.

SHIPBUILDING IN RUSSIA.

PETROGRAD, February 19th.
In the Duma the Ministry for Industry introduced a Bill providing for Government advances of one hundred million roubles to build merchantmen.

THE IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

IRISH QUESTION EXCLUDED.

LONDON, February 19th.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the subjects for discussion at the Imperial War Council would not be decided upon until the Overseas representatives had arrived. The Government would not interfere with anything the Council desired to discuss. The question of the administration of Ireland was a matter for the Imperial Parliament.

MESOPOTAMIAN CAMPAIGN.

TWO FRONT LINES OCCUPIED.

LONDON, February 19th.
A Mesopotamian message says:—We occupied two front lines of 250 and 340 yards respectively at Sannaiyat.

Two heavy counter-attacks were first repulsed and others were partially successful, forcing back our right to our original line. Our left was withdrawn. At dusk we further progressed to the west of Shumran Bend.

EXPORT OF COAL.

RESTRICTION ABOLISHED.

COPENHAGEN, February 19th.
It is officially announced that the restriction on the export of coal from England to Norway has been abolished in view of Norway undertaking not to export pyrites to Germany.

ZEPPELIN OVER BOULOGNE.

A FRUITLESS EFFORT.

LONDON, February 19th.
A French communique says:—A Zeppelin, on the night of February 17th, flew over the French coast from the Straits of Dover to the suburbs of Boulogne and threw several bombs, without result.

OBITUARY.

SIR BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

LONDON, February 19th.
The death has taken place of Surgeon General Sir Benjamin Franklin, K.O.I.E. [The deceased, who was born in 1844, entered the Indian Medical Service in 1869 and held many important posts in the service, including that of Surgeon to H.E. the Viceroy. He was created a Knight in 1903; was Hon. Physician to the King; had held the post of Director General Indian Medical Service and Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India; was made a Knight of Grace of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in 1905; and was a member of the Council of the British Red Cross Society. He had also been Hon. Physician to Queen Victoria and King Edward VII. Deceased leaves one son and two daughters.]

PORTUGUESE LOYALTY.

LONDON, February 19th.
Senhor Costa, Finance Minister, declared in the Chamber that the Allies could rely on Portugal's efforts and sacrifices for the war.—(Loud applause.)

RESTRICTIONS ON IMPORTS.

DIABETIC MEASURES FORECASTED.

LONDON, February 19th.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law announced that the Government has decided upon very drastic restrictions on imports, affecting the Allies and the Dominions. He promised a statement on the question on February 22nd.

GERMANS AND FOOD SUBSTITUTES.

MEDICAL EXPERT'S REPORT.

SOME WEIRD MIXTURES.

Dr. Fendler, of the Berlin Municipal Medical Council, has been instructed to report to the Council on food substitutes, the trade in which has lately assumed enormous proportions. His report is the subject of a remarkable article in the *Vossische Zeitung*. The following are extracts from it:—

"Since the beginning of the war the number of factories for the production of food has increased in a most uncomfortable manner. Corn traders without employment, farmers living in the towns, who are unsuccessful in their proper calling, and others have suddenly discovered that their true vocation lies in manufacturing food. Their factory often consists of a cooking pot, and their capital is a few marks and some very questionable recipes."

"One of the principal items to which those manufacturers turned their attention was 'soup tablets.' They called them 'meat extract tablets,' and most pernicious things they were. The Government has already laid down the rule that tablets with these names must contain at least 75 per cent. meat extract; but the rule is not observed. In many cases as much as 97 per cent. cooking salt is found in these tablets, the remaining 3 per cent. shows traces of colouring matter."

"Another weird mixture is known as 'beef soup.' It is in the shape of powder and is carefully done up in a pretty little cardboard packet. The analysis shows wheat flour, salt, some sticky substance, and a slight trace of meat extract. Another powder is sold extensively under the name of 'Lipton's Chinese Flavour.' It is a coarse red powder, 11 grams in weight, and consists of 70 per cent. salt and 30 per cent. red pepper, cayenne seed, and butter acid, the latter ingredient giving the whole a small resembling cheese. 'Dumpling with Strength Extract' is sold in dual packets, one containing salt and dried vegetable powder, the other a salty flour-mixture. Strength extract, one such in value. Equally unsatisfactory is the analysis of a substance sold under the fascinating name of 'Citizens' Soup Pot.'"

Dr. Fendler discourses at large on "substitutes for meat." These things fetch a high price—from 1s. 4d. to 2s. 4d. per quarter pound. They are powdered bran mostly, with little meat flavouring, and the cost price, including the can in which they are tastefully packed, is about 2d. The dealer, they are the smaller the packet, but yeast and bran are the principal constituents of them all. Dr. Fendler stated that the rogues in most of these preparations was patent to anybody who took the trouble to look into the matter. Some of the silliest and most useless things were made up in gay packages and sold almost for their weight in gold.

Another region where swindling on a gigantic scale went on was in the fabrication of "Pudding Powders." Here the main ingredients were potato meal. There is lemon, almond and raspberry pudding powder—all of them potato meal with a little colouring. Neither the taste nor the odour of lemons, almonds or raspberries could be traced. A little bag of this stuff is sold at 5d. containing an ounce or two of meal and the fraction of an ounce of a substitute for milk extract. In this way also cream powder, lemon-cream and other delicacies are manufactured. Sometimes maize flour is mixed with the potato flour, but in these cases up to the prices from 5d. to 10d. per cent. The raw materials used cost about 2s. a pound. In the shape of cream or pudding the vendor receives about 36s. Finally, there is a "pepper substitute," an extraordinary mixture, it is called, made of worthless substances. You sneeze if you smell it, but that is as near as it goes to pepper. It costs 2s. 1d. a pound. Dr. Fendler, in conclusion, thinks that German women have here wide scope for their energies in combating this nefarious traffic. Their associations should combine to instruct foolish sisters who in their eagerness to do out of scanty stores run after every quack and charlatan who is cunning enough to exploit their necessities. Instead of favouring their suffering sisters with all sorts of beautiful cookery recipes of which nobody can make use in these hard times they should devote themselves to this campaign against fraud."

The latest announcement of the "Oil and Fat Committee," according to a Swedish correspondent, is: "Be careful of all soap; never dip the soap in the water; try and clean yourself with warm water and clean soap." And a war tablet of soft blue clay is handed out in the shops as a soap substitute.

In Court—Lawyer: "Do you drink?" Witness (huffily): "That's my business." Lawyer: "Have you any other business?"

CREDULITY OF THE KAISER'S PEOPLE.

FLEET TO PIERCE ENGLAND TO THE HEART.

Nothing, perhaps, could provide a better test to the people's credulity than the German people than the almost tragic despair which followed the Allies' scornful rejection of the Kaiser's preposterous peace proposals.

The depth of their present dismay reflects the height of their previous hopes, and those hopes, in their turn, give the measure of their boundless credulity in believing, as they did so firmly, that the statement and military leaders of the Allied nations were such simpletons as to be blind to the trap into which they were to be lured.

Neither in military nor in diplomatic matters are the Germans capable of learning wisdom from experience. In their view the foe is always a fool, and when he proves to be otherwise he is "vile trash."

INTO THE FUTURE.
Few of the German papers attempt to minimise the extent of the disappointment caused by the reply to the Peace Note. Thus the *Aggenburg* says:—"The prospect of securing by negotiation with the enemy that Germany need not which we all so ardently desire seems to have vanished into the blue eternities."

Stupendous, grave, terrible though this may be, it is a fact with which we must reckon. No words can now further influence the eventual decision, therefore we can only force the enemy to a recognition of our just rights with a calm conscience and firm resolve we proceed along the road of deeds."

The occupation of France was the German answer to the Entente Note. Tindenberg and his army will, we are sure, see to it that further answers of this sort be forthcoming, as will also our fleet. May the latter soon be permitted to pierce England to the heart on her own coast. This is our devout prayer, our most fervent hope, for after that reply we shall need to make no other."

SUBMARINE MIRACLES.
Ex-Captain Persius, though he is as foolish as most German writers, is not foolish enough to share the *Aggenburg's* hopes with regard to the High Barnacle Fleet, and he is even afraid Germany cannot sink a million tons of enemy shipping a month by means of submarines. Writing in the *Berlin Tageblatt*, he says:—

"Notwithstanding the successes achieved by our submarines during the last few months, it is hardly likely that their activities will continue increasing in the same ratio, and that it will be possible, for example, by next spring to sink a million tons a month."

The number of ships that cross the seas is diminishing; the ships themselves are better armed, and their captains are growing more skilful in avoiding torpedoes, while finally the vessels destined to fight the submarines are steadily increasing in number."

It would be highly dangerous to imagine that we could starve England merely by the turn of a hand, and he who tries to make out people believe such a thing renders himself guilty of a crime against the Fatherland. Faith, however, can accomplish miracles, and if our faith in the value of our submarines and in the skill of their commanders be unlimited, miracles will be performed."

CURSE OF VANITY.
The Hamburg *Nachrichten*, on an exhaustive review of the war situation, comes to the happy conclusion that the real curse of the world lies in the vanity of the western people.

"The traditional vanity and the boastfulness of the western nations represent the greatest hindrance on the road to peace."

"Until England be made to undergo the same procedure as that which was adopted in the case of the French in 1871 there can be no possibility of a lasting peace and of any political security, either in Europe or elsewhere."

In the meantime, the three western peoples are perfectly well aware of their status in regard to German civilization. As recently as ten years prior to the war German institutions were constantly being imitated in England and France. "Dozens of columns in the English and French newspapers of those days were filled with the praises of German institutions, inventions and laws. To-day it is otherwise."

"It is the innate vanity of the three western nations which lies like a choking alime on the national soul, which is our enemy and the enemy of all Europe, because such a tremendous vanity as this does not permit really young and striving peoples to rise."

This is the curse of the Entente brand of civilisation. In this respect Germany and German Kultur have never been burdened with the slightest guilt. Germany has always allowed others to walk by her side, never assuming to herself alone the right to judge and to condemn."

"It is this curse of vanity prevailing among the masses in the western lands of the Entente that it is our mission to eradicate, for unless we do this the rest of Europe is doomed to become a second China."

REFLEX OF THE SUNSHINE.
To these, infinitely but wholly characteristic speculations the *Aggenburgische Zeitung* provides an equally characteristic tag in the shape of an extract from a volume of "War Poems of a Great Time," by Adolf Holst, which it prefaces with a delightful comment:—

"This small but in the best sense popular poem is really a reflex of the sublime rather than of the terrible in the German soul."

Lord Be Thou our guest.
Whatever our fortunes are;
Be all Thy giving blest,
Even this war.
Shield wife and son and daughter;
Help us our foes to slaughter.
Amen.
REUSERS A SUPPER STATE.
From this example of the "sublime," in the German sense—it is only a step to the ridiculous—in any sense, and the *Berliner Zeitung am Mittag* supplies the stepping-stone:—

"Flanders will never prosper until Belgium is divided into two States, the one Flemish, the other Walloon. The city of Brussels, however, which is neither a Flanders nor a Belgium, is neither."

IS AN ALLIED VICTORY POSSIBLE?

NEED FOR A TIME LIMIT.

(BY THE MILITARY CORRESPONDENT OF THE "PALL MALL GAZETTE.")

We have shown that any peace based upon the present military situation would enable Germany to set up Poland as a buffer State between herself and the dreaded millions of Russia, which would enable her to turn her undivided attention to her other neighbours: it would give her control of the whole Balkan Peninsula and the Turkish Empire, which would enable her to conquer Egypt and thus cut the neck of the British Empire, and would give her ports on the Adriatic which would place the long and indefensible coast line of Italy at her mercy, and ports on the Aegean, Levant, and Persian Gulf, which would threaten the maritime communications of Britain with the East and Australasia; it would enable her to absorb Holland and Belgium with the French districts of Lille and the coast line as far as Boulogne, which would make the invasion of England a practical proposition. Moreover, the whole territory she would thus control would be richer and more populous than Britain, and the United States combined, and would enable her to prepare for a new war with shipping and manufactures untouched, as against commercial rivals whose marine and industries would take years to recover. Thus, any peace based on the present military situation would be a German victory, and would be the death-knell of the liberties of Europe and ultimately of the world.

CONDITIONS OF VICTORY.
The whole question is—Can Germany hold what she has got? In other words, is it true that Germany cannot be beaten? To ask the question is to answer it. Certainly Germany can be beaten, but only under certain conditions. Germany started with enormous advantages, which ought to have ensured success. The Allies, only partially prepared as they were, having withstood the first shock, have been rapidly catching up their aggressor. Already they have caught her up in numbers and munition, and threaten to surpass the Central Powers in both respects.

On the one hand, we find that Germany in two years of war increased her armies from two and a half to four millions; and used up, not only the whole of her physically fit manhood, but no less than five classes of youths who have come on since the war began, viz. the classes of 14, 15, 17, and 18. At this moment she has five million men in the field, as against an average of three and a half millions in the past, and must, therefore, expect her rate of wastage to be proportionately greater; but she has only one more class to fall back upon, viz. that of 1919, which cannot possibly be sufficiently matured and trained for service until the late autumn of next year. Thus it is obvious that, if the past rate of wastage is maintained, the German army must soon come to wither away; and her Allies are in a worse case than she is.

On the other hand, we find that three of the four great Entente Powers have practically unlimited resources of manhood in reserve; and even France is not yet as exhausted as Germany, who, again, is not so near the breaking point as Austria. Therefore, we may safely say that Germany can be beaten, but we have to add, and to emphasise, that Germany can only be beaten within a certain time limit, because we cannot be certain that the Entente Powers will hold together indefinitely. Therefore, it is a theory, as all events—the possibility that one or all of them may prove either unwilling or unable to continue the struggle.

No man can say for certain just what that time limit is. A correspondent in the *Times* tells us that Lord Northcliffe considers the war may last another four years; which is also the opinion of most American writers; Colonel Feyler, the great Swiss expert, tells us that the war certainly will last into 1918; Brussell alone thinks, or thought, that peace will come in August, 1917. But with the danger of a collapse on the part of one of the Entente Powers, it is obviously wise to set themselves the shortest time in which it could be possible to achieve victory.

Whatever may be the Allies' numbers on the Western Front, we know that, so far, they have not succeeded in breaking the German front; but we also know that Russia has vast numbers locally, and that her inability to place them in the field is entirely due to want of munition. The freed port of Katerina is now in railway communication with the Russian fronts, and supplies can be forwarded through Port Arthur. With the spring, Archangel and Vladivostok will also supply their quota. But even so, we may question whether the key of victory will not lie in the Dardanelles in the future, as it has done in the past.

wholly Flemish nor wholly Walloon, must be formed into a miniature buffer State. It will be the seat of the Federal Council, of the Imperial Stadholder, the central military administration, and that of the customs, railways, and posts. Situated between the two Belgian protected States, Brussels would be a free city after the fashion of our free German towns, which recognise the Kaiser as their supreme authority.

Thanks to the efforts of our functionaries, our commerce, industries, and schools, German influence would increase in strength day by day until the whole regions would at length be Belgian in name only.

One of the first tasks to be accomplished must be the founding of a German university and a superior technical college. No other measure could better aid us in winning the favour of a population which has been estranged from us for three hundred years."

It is certainly remarkable that the Belgians should still be estranged from the Germans. Can it be possible that these simple people resented the violation of their womanfolk, or the slaughter of their priests, or took offence because their hands were chopped off by the sharp bright sword of Germanism?

(Continued at foot of next column.)

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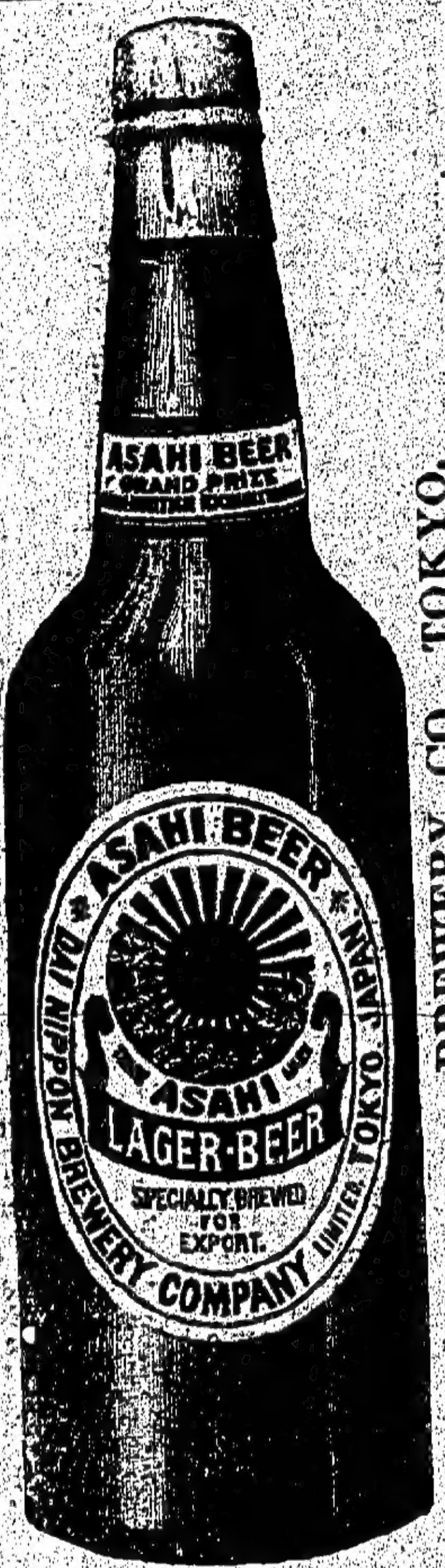
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WAR-SENSE.

ITS NATURE AND ADVANTAGES.

(BY CAPTAIN A. W. HOWLEY.)

War-sense is a word I have allowed
myself to express a state of being to which
for a long time we have been foreigners.
Most of us who have seen this war
through so far understand it well enough.
It is, in a greatly extended form, that
elemental instinct which taught primitive
man when he went down into the
pool to drink to peer into the water
bushes to see if his neighbour was wait-
ing there with his stone club. It is a
compound of caution, foresight, imagina-
tion, wariness, and even guile of all those
primal promptings which nature has
instilled into wild beasts for the preserva-
tion of their race. As it is directed to
self-preservation it is a sense that grows
very rapidly in war-time and in pro-
portion as the enemy is vigorous and
vicious.Leaving chance aside, the man who is
quick to develop his war-sense is the most
likely to survive. He may, and probably
does, perform his duty no less well for
knowing a little of the nature of his enemy.
He may, and probably does, know a little
of the nature of his own army. He may, and
probably does, know a little of the nature
of the things that stand often between him-
self and death. He may, and probably
does, know a little of the nature of the things
that stand often between him and a
superior, so he steps behind a low wall,
knowing it, saves his life. Another man
may pass the same spot and, ignoring the
wall, he falls dead by the sniper's
bullet. He is called "lucky" the first
man is called "lucky" to have come
through so far, is said to have a charmed
life, perhaps, whereas he is only clever at
calculating his chances and is possessed of
an imagination. One has to learn and
automatically to apply one's knowledge of
the vagaries of the instruments of modern
war. What is the range of a sniper with
his telescopic sight? What is the
ballistics of the various types of shells?
When shells begin to whistle, how close
should they be allowed to come before
men retire to their dug-outs?IMAGINATION THAT STOPS HALF-WAY.
It was a long time for us all before
we were able to realize that we were not
real war, that we were not running about
France and Belgium on some more than
usually strenuous autumn manoeuvres.
And how little we realized the character
of the war was to assume. I remember in
the early summer of '14 we were practis-
ing a scheme for picking up wounded on a
battlefield. I myself on a horse rode
slowly forward directing behind me a
long line of men extended at forty paces
interval. They were supposed to be
searching the bushes as they moved for-
ward. It was very beautiful, but if any
officer had tried to put it into execution
in this war he and his horse would have
stood about as much chance as a gas in
front of a fire-hose. In a magazine I
saw a picture of a searchlight mounted on
a small hand trolley which was said to
be used in searching for the wounded at
night. So far as imagination goes the
gentleman who invented this undoubtedly
possessed one of the essential constituents
of the war sense; but imagination which
stops half-way is merely misleading.To the mind of one who has passed
through all the war has assumed three
distinct phases: the first a sort of
apprenticeship which lasted from Mons
to the Aisne; the second, the desperate
fighting in Flanders about the city of
Ypres, which was a sort of transition
period; the third, the present trench-war
period, which was a sort of transition
period. In war across the lines of the trenches.
In the first two the conditions were not
the same. In the first two the warfare was
disseminated from the Waterloo or Penin-
sular campaigns; the fighting, too, was
done by a nation's army. In the last the
nation has itself become the army, and
many time-worn conventions of military
life have had to go, some for good, some,
perhaps, for ill. Bit by bit, taking
innumerable chances, one has had to learn
war-sense. A shell dropping through the
air at 2,000 feet per second, whistling like
a railway train and capable of blowing
a farmyard to small pieces at the end
of its journey, compels attention. There
is only one way to dodge it in the open,
and that is to lie flat, if possible in a
hollow or a ditch. Stone and brick walls
are only a trap to concentrate its venom
if it should alight in the midst of them.
I spent profitable days in the early part
of the war in studying what exactly
happened to houses hit by shells. Into
many a ruin I wandered, once the
home of children's shouts and laughter.
Once I saw a house and barn in the same
direct with myself blown into a mass of
brick-dust and black smoke. On going to
examine it I found the roof and rafters
gone and the walls of the upper storey,
likewise the floorings, but in the basement
a score of rabbits were running about as
unperturbed as if they were in a warren.From this I concluded that the basement
or the cellar was the place to stay in, in
but my conclusions were rudely disturbed
later, when shells with delayed-action
fuses came into use. These would
penetrate roofs and ceilings before
exploding, and instead of going off on
contact with the tiles, maliciously waited
until they were in the cellar, so that even
the rabbits, which in French farm-houses
often live in that region, stood no chance
of escape. In houses hit by ordinary
shells the safest spot is against the wall.
(Continued at foot of next column.)

NEW PENSIONS SCHEME.

MR. BARNES ON HIS PROPOSALS.

Mr. G. N. Barnes, the Pensions
Minister, speaking at the Browning So-
ciety, Walworth Rd., London, recently,
said they were working hard in his de-
partment. He made his acceptance of
office conditional on his being allowed to
revise and improve the scales for a start.
The Prime Minister cordially agreed.
And said he was to get on with the job.
Considerable progress had been made,
and in two or three he had to submit a
scheme to the House of Commons. There
were one or two hurdles to get over;
they were trying to get their aims in
regard to pensions formulated and put
into precise terms. That was pretty well
done, and they had to be submitted to the
Treasury, and, if necessary, to the
Cabinet.Mr. Barnes, proceeding, said he
thought that far more important than
money was to give a man a chance to get
back into civil life under decent and
dignified conditions. He wanted to train
the men so that they could earn money
although crippled, and be able to do the
work of a man. He said he was not
displeased, if he could give a definite
sum of money, irrespective of his earning
capacity. They would do something for
the widow who was rather a problem.
On the whole, he was not inclined to give
a hardy, healthy young woman a lot of
money for it was better for herself and
for the State that she should work. But
where she could not work, or if she had
children, she should have the good round
sum of a pound a week, or sufficient
money to look after the children properly.
Mr. Barnes also referred to the subject
of peace. He said the best way in which
we could get peace was to banish peace
from our minds until we had attained the
object we set out to gain in this war.
Germany's appeal to the belligerents was
not genuine. We could not make terms
with a wild beast; either the wild beast
must "down" us or we must "down" the
wild beast.

WAR AND RELIGION.

Speaking on "Religion and the
National Life," at St. Martin's-in-the-
Fields, last night, the Master of Balliol
(Mr. A. C. Smith) said that the New
Arms had been a revelation to all of
the heroic qualities that underlay the
character of the ordinary man. The men
of Ypres and Gallipoli were the men
they knew in ordinary life as miners,
porters, clerks, and farm labourers; but
the difference lay in the training they
had been through and the call now made
on their better self. Discipline and an
ideal—these were the only things wanted
to raise them to the heroic level. But in
the ordinary social and industrial life
there were two great forces, which
were not in the army. One was the
reservoir of religion in the deepest
sense, and the same was true in a whole
degree of the working class as a whole.
It was only by a terrible dereliction of
national duty that Christianity had lost
this hold of the labour world. It was this
world of labour that the student world,
as well as the working world, was marked
in education in the seventies and eighties
and given way to a marked spiritual
tendency, and that was being increased
by the intensity of conviction engendered
by the war, out of which there was coming
a spiritual awakening unexampled since
the seventeenth century. Could they
hope that the same spirit would be found
influencing on a large scale the business
and commercial world? Could business
be humanised and Christianised? In the
struggle between man and machinery, if
they did not humanise the working of the
machine it would crush humanity.at which the shell comes in. There it
bursts and sprays its cone of bullets
against the far side of the room, which
is held like a colander.

JOKES AND GUESSES.

It is a serious thing to regard war as
a joke or to take any liberties with it
before you have some degree of intimacy
with it. I know of two men who went up
to a trench with a working party. They
had never been in the firing line before,
and went up with a troop of men. They
exhilarated. Before long, finding things
quiet, they thought they would have a
little joke with a German sniper who was
known to be commanding the trench.
They struck up their steel helmets just
above the parapet, but no bullets came
their way. The Boche sniper had prob-
ably been at his game for weeks or
months, and had sufficient war-sense to
know that men do not put their heads
above the trenches, even with helmets on,
when one of his guns is known to be
about. In about two minutes two high-
explosives whistled over and blew the
trench in on top of the jokers, who prob-
ably learnt more about warfare in two
seconds than they had in months on the
parade ground.I could multiply instances inordinately.
I could cite how the reading of maps
might become a second nature, how one must
learn that cross roads, as multiplying
possibilities by three or four, are dan-
gerous spots to loiter in under shell-fire,
how a writer shells fall vertically, so that
it is no use hiding behind tall objects;
how a rifle bullet will penetrate five feet
of solid wood in these days, so that no
ordinary tree will protect one, and, in-
deed, only likely to draw fire; but there
is one capable of such extension
that it would require a volume to do
justice to it. To the medical man with
fighting troops it is well-known as im-
portant as to the combatant officers themselves,
and has to tend for himself in the choice
of positions for himself and his men, and
has not always the same facilities for
knowing the dispositions and intentions
of the enemy. He has often to guess what
is going on in front of or around him.
He has to learn to discount the excited
statements of the wounded, and to put
reliance in his own imperfect observations
in the face of them. It all develops the
facilities of cool and deliberate calcula-
tion to a surprising degree, and there is
much less of the element of mere luck in
it all than is commonly supposed.

WHAT WEATHER.

THE "FRIGHTFULNESS" THAT
SAVED THE HUNS.De Quincey, in one of those charmingly
malicious sketches which he provided of
his friends and enemies, has told of a
great Hun philosopher who made it part
of his daily routine, to talk for ten
minutes of the weather because nothing
so intimately affected the existence and
health of man.And never has weather played a more
important part in man's life than in this
war. If the account given by Sir Douglas
Haig of the great Somme battle be care-
fully studied in connection with the daily
French and British reports, it will be
found that the enemy was saved from
disaster not once, but repeatedly, by bad
weather conditions.The modern army, acting on the offen-
sive, is peculiarly susceptible to weather
because its eyes are in its airmen and its
airmen are powerless when there is much
ground mist; and they are greatly
hampered by strong wind. By some
unfortunate accident there was no true
summer in 1916. The Somme district of
Northern France is usually fairly free
from rain during the summer months.
Last year, however, from the beginning
of July to the close of November there
was not one single moderately long spell
of fine weather in this area.The attack, as all the world knows,
opened on July 1st. On July 1st, 2nd,
and 3rd there were showers; on July 4th
and 5th there were heavy showers; on July 6th
and 7th there were heavy showers; on July 8th
and 9th there were heavy showers; on July 10th
and 11th there were heavy showers; on July 12th
and 13th there were heavy showers; on July 14th
and 15th there were heavy showers; on July 16th
and 17th there were heavy showers; on July 18th
and 19th there were heavy showers; on July 20th
and 21st there were heavy showers; on July 22nd
and 23rd there were heavy showers; on July 24th
and 25th there were heavy showers; on July 26th
and 27th there were heavy showers; on July 28th
and 29th there were heavy showers; on July 30th
and 31st there were heavy showers.It would be interesting to know what
an extensive weather forecast had
been prepared by the weather depart-
ment at headquarters, seeing that opera-
tions are so seriously influenced by rain.
The prevalent winds for some days before
the attack opened were from the south-
west, so that the Allies had the call of
the conditions that were approaching.
They knew the barometrical movements
in the Atlantic and in the west of
Ireland. Possibly the need for action
was too imperative to brook delay.
Indeed, if the British Staff had waited,
it would not have obtained satisfactory
conditions in 1916. In my meteorological
diary I find that in Southern England
there were 15 wet days in July, 16 in
August, 12 in September, and 15 in
October. The total for the four months
was 58 days on which rain fell, against
40 in the same months of 1915.July, 1916, was so bad, being both wet
and cold, that all the usual explanations
of its perversity were offered—wireless
telegraphy, gunfire, something wrong
with the Gulf Stream. Nor was its
frightfulness confined to the west. In
Moscow it was bitterly cold. In
Scandinavia there was no summer
weather. In Switzerland and South Ger-
many enormous injury was done to the
crops by torrential rains. On July 10th
a cyclone visited the suburbs of Vienna,
tore off roofs, and inflicted rather more
damage than a dozen Zeppelins, killing
31 persons and injuring 100.In September Sir Douglas Haig notes
in his despatch that the Allied advance
was "hindered by bad weather"; in
early October he says that there were
three days of continuous rain; and in
mid-October he states the weather broke
altogether till early November.Poor visibility seriously interfered
with the work of our artillery, and
constant rain turned the mass of hastily
dug trenches for which we were fighting
into channels of deep mud. The coun-
try roads were rapidly becom-
ing impassable.So that it is hardly an exaggeration to
say that this continuous bad weather, by
preventing the Allies from striking a
decisive blow on the western front,
brought the ruin and defeat of Roumania.
In the long-run chance works evenly.
The Somme battle was won with the
chances running steadily against the
Allied troops; and the weather bears
normal there a very little doubt that the
enemy line would have been pierced, with
incalculable results.The past year was a year of heavy gales
marked by one great storm of exceptional
violence, though this was not severely felt
in London. This was the blizzard of
March 28th, when the barometer first
fell to nearly 28.5 inches and then
suddenly rose to 30.3 inches. A terrific
cyclone passed across the Midlands,
bringing down 20,000 trees in an area
of 1,250 square miles and practically
wiping out the telegraph and telephone
system. For many hours the roads were
blocked, and only the heroic efforts of
the troops and of a large force of Royal
Engineers and the glorious soldiers who
carry our telegraphs and telephones on
the battle front up to the fighting line
cleared communications and relaid the
wires before mischief could happen. On
this occasion several inches of snow fell
and drifts remained, though it was now
late in the year, till mid-April in certain
districts of the Midlands.Other gales which uprooted trees took
place at the beginning of February, when
the Zeppelin L 19 was caught in the
North Sea and wrecked by the storm, and
on February 15th, when a thunder
reported in the north and the barometer
leaped up and down like a thing
possessed. In November there were
several violent movements of the baro-
meter, and two strong gales, which did
not, however, cause any great damage
near London, though they were felt on
the coast.An interesting feature of the year was
the curious performance of the moon on
various occasions. Thus, on the night of
(Continued at foot of next column.)

SERGT. FLORA SANDES.

FIRST OVER THE TOP
WOUNDED IN A CHARGE.[Sergeant Flora Sandes, of the Ser-
bian Army, the British woman who was
in all the Serbian campaigns, has been
wounded in the Monastir assault on the
Bulgars.]

[FROM P. R. J. CALVERT.]

In a clean and comfortable bed, amid
comfortable and quiet surroundings, the
comely little lady. Though her short-
cropped hair is grey her unfurrowed face
is young and fresh, with a peachy bloom
in the rounded cheeks that tells of per-
fect health.But her bed is in the nurses' ward of
the Military Hospital Camp, and the
little lady is a patient—the only patient
of her sex in a camp that has accommoda-
tion for 1,600 sick or wounded Serbian
men. A few days ago a royal aide-de-
camp came to the bedside of the
Sergeant Flora Sandes and on behalf of the Prince
Regent of Serbia pinned to her breast,
with much ceremonial, the gold and silver
Cross of Kara-George—a rare badge that
is only given for conspicuous bravery on
the field of battle.Her right hand and arm are stripped
in bandages. Bandages, she tells us, also
protect her right side and right leg; the
whole of that side of her body from the
shoulder to the knees was entirely a mass
of torn flesh and shattered bones, the work
of a Bulgarian hand-bomb that chinked
upon her as she was helping the Serbs
to clear out an enemy trench—but now it
is healing as satisfactorily as any surgeon
could wish.

HER STORY OF THE CHARGE.

She went through the whole of the offen-
sive that began on September 15th.
Through many a hand-to-hand encounter
she passed, scarcely clambering up in
the intervals between each of those towering
heights from which the Serbs drove the
Austro-Germans steadily fighting their
way northward from Gornichevo and
Kajmaklan.It was in the decisive assault on the
highest crest that Miss Sandes' active
career was temporarily cut short. How
this happened let her relate in her own
words:—
"We had been crouching and shivering
in our little shallow pits for hours, wait-
ing impatiently for the order to break
cover and attack. At 7 a.m. the order
came. It was snowing and snow lay on
the ground. I was out of my pit in half
a second and running as fast as my legs
could move. I am always the first to
leave cover. It is my duty as a non-com.
But, unfortunately, I am not so nimble as
most of my men, so it happens that I am
generally among the last to reach an
enemy trench.""Well, I had nearly reached the brink
of the Bulgarian trench in which our men
were already fighting with the defenders.
I was one of a small group of laggers—
perhaps half a dozen—when a well-aimed
grenade fell in our midst. A couple of
men besides myself were in the radius of
its explosion and fell wounded, but I seem
to have got most of the scatter. Yes, the
shock was awful. Yet I don't think I lost
consciousness for more than a minute, and
I was not left long untended."

HOW SHE WAS RESCUED.

"A young officer of my battalion,
standing behind a rock close by, had seen
me drop. He crawled up towards me on
all fours over the snow and, seizing my
hands, pulled me over its smooth surface
to the shelter of the rock. The force of
being dragged by the hand of my broken
arm was acute, yet it was not very much
greater than what I had already been suf-
fering. It had to be borne and the strain
was soon over. Wonderfully deft and
tender, our Serbian soldiers in dressing
wounds on the field. A couple of them,
men of my own company, did me up in
the quickest time imaginable, and I was
soon lying on a stretcher on my way to
the nearest field hospital."The surgeons tell her she may rely upon
recovering the use of her injured limbs.
As I took my leave she begged me to pro-
cure for her a volume of Kipling's verses.
—Daily Mail.February 12th there was a halo, or large
coloured circle, round "the moon."
Meteorologists assert that this commonly
precedes bad weather by from three to
six days; and the gale of February 16th
followed it. There was a very strange
crimson rainbow round the moon on the
night of February 18th. To the super-
stitious it may seem an omen of the
terrible battle of Verdun which began
on the following day. It appears to have
been caused by the presence of ice and
snow in the upper air, as on the 23rd
and 24th some inches of snow fell, and
lay, and a severe blizzard was reported
in the Midlands. On March 20th there
was a pronounced mist about the moon
in a clear sky, perhaps premonitory of
the gale of the 28th. On April 12th an
enormous corona, or belt of coloured
light, surrounded the moon, and on the
17th there was a violent barometrical
disturbance accompanied by thunder in
many districts.By far the most remarkable of these
manifestations was the immense corona
round the moon which was very clearly
seen early in November in many parts
of the country. The outer edge of this
corona on the night of November 9th was
an intense red-purple, but not of the
same crimson colour as that observed on
the eve of Verdun. The two following
nights, besides the corona, close to the
moon, there was a great halo in a circle
far out from it, at a distance of at least
ten diameters of the moon. It attracted
great attention everywhere, and it was
followed by a tremendous atmospheric
disturbance. The barometer fell from
30.40 inches on the 10th to 29.45 on the
18th—a drop of nearly two inches. On
the 17th a fierce gale swept over Wales;
on the 18th heavy snowfalls were reported
in the north.The movements of the line in a diagram
representing the barometrical variations
during the year are like those in the chart
of a fever-stricken patient, though with
a deeper and stranger irregularity than
can be found in the phenomena of dis-
ease.

O.T.E.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

HIVOSHU MARU, Japanese str., 1,470, Y. Takaka, 19th February—Wakamatsu 19th February, Coal—Order.
 INO MARU, Japanese str., 3,854, K. Tashiro, 19th February—Mojito 14th February, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
 JINSEN MARU, Japanese str., 2,720, Y. Takahashi, 19th February—Mojito 14th February, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
 LOONGSANG, British str., 1,920, W. G. G. Leask, 20th February—Manila 17th February, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.
 PERING MARU, Japanese str., 5,320, D. Taidzumi, 19th February—Kobe 17th February, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
 SHINYU MARU, Japanese str., 1,408, J. Nakamura, 19th February—Saigon 14th February, Rice—Order.
 SACHUN, British str., 1,134, Leitch, 20th February—Weihaiwei 15th February, —Butterfield & Swire.
 TAMANG, British str., 978, R. A. Mattheu, 20th February—Hobson 19th February, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.
 Miss E. Butler, Miss E. Giles, Miss C. Wilson, Madame E. Bognard, Mrs. E. Macdonald, Miss M. McAusland, Miss M. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. W. Carroll, Miss E. Page, Miss E. Walker, Mr. T. Takashi, Mr. and Mrs. G. Fadden, Mr. C. Nuttall, Mr. W. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. J. Nellen, Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong, Mr. C. Beckingale, Mr. R. Thomson, Mr. J. Jensen, Mrs. M. Filho, Mr. K. Iguchi, Mr. J. Ribeiro, Mr. A. Germano, and Mr. J. Dias.

DEPARTED.

Mr. Chamberland, Mr. Dunning, Mrs. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. Dillon, Major Inouye, Mr. Yurakari, Mr. Tokutomi, Com. Kurokawa, Mr. Teller, Mr. Brook, Mr. Reid, Mr. Muller, Mrs. Eldridge, Mrs. Fraser, Mr. H. Martin, Mrs. Guignard and 3 children, Mrs. Gausson and child, Miss Tye, Mr. McHain, Mr. and Mrs. Braddon, Miss Braddon, Mr. Moscop, Mr. Sutor, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Niven and 3 children, Mr. R. H. Galtier, Mr. and Mrs. T. Shimidzu, Mr. Mott, Lieut. Takehara, Mr. and Mrs. Carson, Mr. and Mrs. Hodges, Mrs. Mole, Master Sumner, Miss Craddock, Mrs. Evans, Mr. Butcher, Messrs. J. M. Goods, Morrison, K. Nagasura, E. Hino, Mrs. D. Murphy, Miss K. Ochoi, Mrs. Tokinaga, Messrs. T. Sato, T. Yamashita, Y. Yamamoto, A. Suduki, T. Suduki, and Master Ochoi.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

JAVA-PACIFIC LIJN.

THE Steamship

"T. KEMBANG,"
 having arrived from SAN FRANCISCO, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.
 No Claim will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 24th Feb. at 10 A.M. will be subject to sale.
 All Claims against the Consignee must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 25th Feb., or they will not be recognized.
 All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 24th Feb. at 10 A.M. by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.
 No Fire Insurance has been effected.
 Bills of Lading will be countersigned by J. V. D. PAHL, General Agent, Hongkong, 19th February, 1917.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

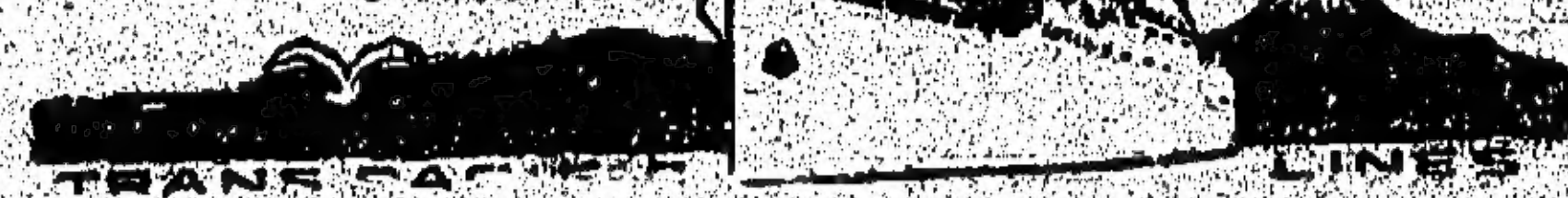
"SANTHA,"
 having arrived from the above Port, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.
 Goods not cleared by Feb. 25th will be subject to sale.
 All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas on Feb. 24th at 10 A.M.
 Claims against the Steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days after arrival of Steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.
 No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.
 Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD., Agents, Hongkong, 19th February, 1917.

HONGKONG TIME TABLE

From 21st to 27th February.

Day of Week	HIGH WATER		LOW WATER	
	Time	Height	Time	Height
Wed.	11 m 9 s	4.6	3 m 31 s	0.5
Thurs.	9 m 4 s	7.7	9 m 2 s	2.4
Fri.	10 m 57 s	4.9	3 m 46 s	0.6
Sat.	10 m 40 s	5.2	4 m 40 s	0.9
Sun.	11 m 11 s	7.0	4 m 34 s	1.4
Mon.	10 m 36 s	6.6	5 m 55 s	2.4
Tues.	12 m 12 s	4.7	6 m 21 s	2.9

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To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway

Peking to Vancouver 17 days. Hongkong to Montreal 22 days.
 Longkou to Chicago 21 days. Hongkong to New York 22 days.
 "EMPERESS OF RUSSIA" and "EMPERESS OF ASIA"
 30,000 tons Displacement, quadruple screw, speed 21 knots.
 Largest and most luxurious ships on the Pacific.
 Sailings from Hongkong (subject to change) SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
 "EMPERESS OF RUSSIA" 15 Mar. "EMPERESS OF RUSSIA" 9 May
 "EMPERESS OF JAPAN" 28 Mar. "EMPERESS OF JAPAN" 22 May
 "EMPERESS OF ASIA" 12 Apr. "EMPERESS OF ASIA" 14 Apr.
 Calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki (Inland Sea), Kobe and Yokohama.
 "Monteagle" calls Moji instead of Nagasaki.
 Through Bills of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Railway to all fresh ports in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Ports, Europe ports and West India.
 For further information as to rates of Freight and Passage, sailing lists, etc., please apply to—
 P. D. SUTHERLAND, General Agent, Passenger Dept., Hongkong. J. H. WALLACE, General Agent, Hongkong.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

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Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

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C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

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FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"FOOCHOW"	On 21st Feb., Noon.
WUHU	"KALGAN"	On 21st Feb., Noon.
AMOI and SHANGHAI	"HOHOW"	On 21st Feb., 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SHANTUNG"	On 22nd Feb., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"NANHOW"	On 25th Feb., D'Night.
AMOI and SHANGHAI	"TAMSUI"	On 25th Feb., D'Night.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL"

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CEINHUA," "TAMING" and "TEAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Fans fitted. Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft, on "TAMING" and "TEAN."

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. S.S. "ANHUI," "CHENAN," "YINGCHOW," "SHANTUNG," "SINKIANG" and "SUNNING," with excellent accommodation. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wusung.

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REGULAR SERVICE OF Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

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Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

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The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are used with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

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MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hong Kong	Connecting Mail	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
to	Leave Hong Kong	Str. from Colombo	1917	1917
Colombo				

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO
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S.S.

LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.
Return Tickets are available to Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS
(Non-Transshipment).
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR
MARSEILLES AND LONDON,
Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO
AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.
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	about	about	if calling about	about
The Intermediate Service is		Temporarily	Suspended.	

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All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years; or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

E. V. D. FAIR,
Superintendent.

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THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

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CAPE TOWN and MADEIRA.

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Capt. Ak. Matsui 12,500 Mar. at Noon.
VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE { SHIDZUOKA MARU WED. DAY, 28th
Capt. Noma 12,500 Mar. at Noon.
NAGOYA and YOKOHAMA.

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, VIA MANILA, BAMBANGA THURSDAY ISLAND
TOWNVILLE and BRISBANE.

CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON.

BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

TOBA MARU	SATURDAY, 24th
YETOROFU MARU	SUNDAY, 25th
BENTEN MARU	MONDAY, 26th
PENANG MARU	SUNDAY, 25th
NIKKO MARU	FRIDAY, 16th
KITANO MARU	WED. DAY, 21st
FU-HIMI MARU	TUESDAY, 6th

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SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA.

JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons and Speed	Leave Hongkong
SUREHA MARU	18,000—18 knots	MON., 24th Feb.
TENYO MARU	23,000—21 knots	TUES., 5th Mar.
NIPPON MARU	11,000—15 knots	SATUR., 24th Mar.
SHINYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	MON., 2nd April.
PERSEA MARU	9,000—14 knots	MON., 16th April.
KORRA MARU	18,000—18 knots	SATUR., 28th April.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON G\$348 (£71.10.0) RETURN G\$609 (£122).
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SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS
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ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
Return Tickets to Europe at a special rate.
Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

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Queen's Building.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

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(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line. FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA.

"MANILA MARU" THURSDAY, 1st Mar., at 2 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connections are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

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AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Anping, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"KAIJO MARU" SUNDAY, 25th Feb. at 10 A.M.

"KOSHU MARU" THURSDAY, 1st Mar. at 8 A.M.

These Formosan Lines will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

H. YAMAUCHI, Manager,

No. 1, Queen's Building

TEL. Nos. 744 and 745.

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The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity.
All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried.

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